

THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC WORLDS

WATERTOWN, N. Y., has a theater manager who has closed his house and turned his coal over to people who needed it to keep their houses warm.

FRANCIS CARLISLE, who was Blanche Bates' leading man last season in "Under Two Flags," has been engaged to play David Garrick with Grace George in "Pretty Peggy."

"THE TEMPEST," with Louis James and Frederick Ward as stars, has been so successful it is not to be brought East. The company is now on its way to the Pacific Coast. According to newspaper comment the receipts have averaged \$1,100 for each performance.

ALFRED HERTZ has become a favorite as a conductor. He is said to be "a careful and energetic leader, and if his readings are not always acceptable they have sufficient authority to be subjects of legitimate discussion. Personally he is an affable and genial man."

with himself. He was surprised to read here of his faults, but he thinks the lesson will do him good.

PARIS gossip is wagging their tongues apropos of Mme. Calve's non-appearance for several nights as La Valliere in the latest opera comique success, "La Carmélite." The beautiful singer's Juno-like appearance is said to be the real reason for this abstention, as it evoked mirth when Louis XIV speaks of his mistress' sylph-like form.

SIR HENRY IRVING has been widely accused of inventing in public on his recent "command" performance before King Edward VII of England. When the matter was called to the actor's attention he said:

"It is simply infamous to drag my name into a matter of this sort, which, as far as I am concerned, is absolutely without foundation and a deliberate lie. I refused to be interviewed by any one and haven't said a word on the subject."

THE GRAND OPERA of Paris is said to be surpassed by the Montmartre music hall, Le Trianon, which was opened this week. The report is that \$120,000 were spent on the interior decorations. It is a dream of splendor, in which comfort is not forgotten.

LILLIAN SINNATT, a fourteen-year-old girl, who has been on the stage since the late J. K. Emmet carried her on in a carpet bag, in her infancy, will be the youngest of stars next season. Her success as Simplicity in "Lovers' Lane" has decided William A. Brady to star her in a play based upon a fairy theme.

MRS. LILY LANGTRY (at present Mrs. Hugo Gerald de Bath), with her gowns in twenty trunks, and the rest of her supporting company, reached New York Saturday. Mrs. Langtry was met on the pier by "Abe" Hummel and was driven to the Hotel Imperial after the customs officials had disposed of her baggage. She opened her American season at the Garrick in a play called "Cross-Ways," of which the plot was devised by her and the dialogue written by her leading man, J. Hartley Manners. Not long ago the actress presented it in London before the King. It is a great play and will please the American public—Mrs. Langtry said so on her arrival.

WILLIAM WINTER observed in the "New York Tribune" the day after Christmas:

"Last night the theaters once more were comfortably filled after a week of very bad business, though only a few of them could be called crowded. Naturally the most typical New York audience assembled at the Savoy for the new 'Pitch play,' whether it was the best audience need not be discussed. Clyde Fitch said it was, anyway. But it is to be hoped no other audience coughed any more. Coughs and snuffles are just now the bane of the actor, and the interrupted by a bass cough or a soprano snuffle from somewhere out in the darkness, and into every solemn hush breaks the tramp of the handkerchief applied. It is said that several theaters are planning to distribute cough drops at the entrance."

RICHARD STRAUSS has evoked the following from W. J. Henderson in the January "Atlantic Monthly":

"For two years past the orchestral compositions of Richard Strauss have been the exciting features of the leading orchestral concerts in this country. They have fairly set the musical cognoscenti of the United States by the ears. The strenuous German artist is yet a young man, and what he may achieve in an uncertain future is a fruitful subject for critical speculation. What he has already done is to stir up the musical world as it has not been stirred since Richard Wagner proclaimed his regenerative theories of the musical drama. Strauss has turned the technic of orchestral composition topsy-turvy, and has made orchestras sing new songs. He has in certain ways discredited Beethoven and the prophets, and has shrunk the orchestral wonders of Berlioz and Wagner to the dimensions of a Sunday afternoon band concert. He has caused the critical hearer to rage and the long-haired people to imagine vain things. In fine, the simple question now frankly discussed in the sacred circles of the inner brotherhood is this: Is Richard Strauss a heaven-born genius, or is he merely crazy?"

ARDITI, now in his eightieth year, is soon to celebrate his golden wedding anniversary. For the occasion, Mazzoni, the Italian lyricist, has written verses bearing the title of "Felicita." They have inspired the octogenarian musician, and he has given them a musical setting in waltz time. It has been published.

ANTHES, the Dresden tenor, says that he enjoys being criticized. Confronted with a friend, he remarked that he had become such a favorite in the twelve years of his association with the opera house of Saxony's capital that he was always praised in the papers. He had become thoroughly well satisfied

NEW YORK operagoers have never protested against four-hour operas as forcibly as this year. No matter by whom the opera may be, after eleven o'clock the audience begins gradually to grow smaller, and by midnight half the parquet seats and nearly all the boxes are empty. A placard with the words, "Less would have been more," should have been placed on the desks of all the masters. Composers of the future may profit by the lesson.

MUSIC is a much younger art in Russia than in Germany, France, and Italy. Yet the St. Petersburg Philharmonic Society recently celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation. Recognizing the fact that a great conductor is all-important for such an occasion, Mr. Nikisch was invited to conduct the centenary concert. In view of the fact that both Haydn and Beethoven were honorary members of the society, the program included a Haydn symphony

and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," which this society gave complete in 1824, whereas the Vienna performance of it the same year, under the composer's own direction, included only the Kyrie, Credo, Agnus, and Dona. Other numbers on the St. Petersburg centenary program were Glinka's orchestral fantasia, "A Night in Madrid," and the national hymn by Lwow.

JAMES K. HACKETT has procured at a sale a volume by his father, "Notes and Comments Upon Certain Plays and Actors of Shakespeare, with Criticisms and Correspondence," which was published in 1863, and which he did not possess in his library. James Henry Hackett was born in 1800, his son, James K., being born to him late in life. A portrait of him, painted in the early thirties, hangs in the son's house in Thirty-third Street, and served the latter as a model for his costume in "The Crisis."

Mlle. Roggers, a charming actress at the Theater de l'Athenee, or rather the young lady's heart, is the subject of a judicial investigation. She was recently engaged to play "Le Cadre" at Cairo, but at the last moment refused to leave Paris, stating that she had a weak heart and could not face

the sea voyage. The doctor of the theater examined her and found the organ perfectly sound. The result was a lawsuit for breach of contract. Mlle. Roggers, however, still insists that her heart is weak, and the court has ordered Prof. Brouardel to make an examination and report.

LITTLE MISS HARRISON, who plays the boy Lucius in the Mansfield production of "Julius Caesar," says she never enjoyed an engagement so much as this one, for the great actor keeps her amused every evening. One of Mansfield's pleasures is occasionally to devote a ten minutes' interval between acts or scenes in sketching grotesque conceits for his little attendant. The other evening he handed her a sheet of paper just before she took his shield and helmet to accompany him onto the Plains of Philippi. He had drawn a medieval castle, on a rock. The turrets and chimneys were cleverly drawn to suggest all sorts of hats, caps, and bonnets. The light on the windows made weird faces, and over the brow of the hill marched a procession of plum puddings.

HOAR'S BILL TO WIPE OUT THE TRUSTS THAT KILL COMPETITION

Sweeping Penalties Provided in the Measure Approved by President Roosevelt.

Affairs of Corporations Must Always Be Open to Federal Inspection.

Price Discrimination Intended to Favor Certain Localities Forbidden.

HOW BILL PROPOSES TO REGULATE TRUSTS

Corporations must file sworn statements annually, beginning September 15, 1904, showing, among other things:

- Amount of capital stock.
- How much of same has been paid in full.
- Amount paid in dividends.
- Statement of all stock owned by it of any other corporation, and amount of its stock held by other companies.
- Officers must pledge themselves to obey laws.
- Trusts must give to Attorney General at any time any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business.
- Penalties of \$5,000 and imprisonment of one year provided for persons guilty of conspiracy to drive competitors out of trade. This includes selling product at less than fair market value.
- All books of record must be open at all times to Federal Government.
- For second violation of act corporation shall forfeit right to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among States.

Senator Hoar last evening filed with the secretary of the Senate his bill for the regulation of trusts, thus taking advantage of the permission granted before the adjournment of Congress for the holiday recess, to prepare and offer the measure in the vacation period so that it would be ready for consideration when the Senate resumes business.

The anti-trust bill is supposed to represent the views of the Administration on this question, and contains all and no more provisions than it has been accorded with in the discussion of the measure in the time the press has been waiting for it to be made public. It adds to and strengthens the Sherman anti-trust act without in any way modifying or amending that law.

Senator Hoar has believed all along that the Sherman law, if enforced, will do much toward rectifying the wrongs or oppressions caused by the concentration of capital under one head. It is known that the President and Attorney General Knox have held like views, but at the same time were in favor of strengthening the present law.

As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Senator Hoar was requested by the President to prepare a bill embracing his views and those of Attorney General Knox as outlined in his Pittsburg speech. After numerous conferences the title of the bill was introduced, and the unusual privilege, referred to, given Senator Hoar by which he is now following that title with the body of the bill.

A speech has been prepared by Senator Hoar in explanation of his bill. This will be delivered next week. It has not yet been decided when the Judiciary Committee will consider the bill. The measure specifies that the act of February 4, 1887, "to regulate commerce," and the act of July 2, 1890, "to prohibit trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies" shall continue in force. Section 2 of the bill authorized the Attorney General to employ any assistance necessary to prosecute offenses under the bill, and appropriated \$500,000 for that purpose.

Conditions Improved.

The remaining sections of the bill follow in full:

"Section 3. That from and after the 30th day of June, in the year 1904, no corporation, joint stock company, or other association, whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts, created by any State or Territory, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or continue to carry on such commerce, unless it shall comply with the following conditions:

"First—It shall file a statement in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, signed and sworn to by its president, its treasurer, its general manager, and a majority of its directors, or by the persons exercising the powers usually exercised by such officers and directors of such corporations, joint stock companies and other associations, on or before the 15th day of September, in the year 1904, and shall on or before the 15th day of September in each year thereafter file a like statement for the year ending with the 30th day of June in said years, respectively, showing:

"Second—The amount of its capital stock.

"Third—The market value of the same.

"Fourth—How much of the same has been paid in full in cash; or, if the same has not been paid in full in cash, what has been received by the said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, in lieu thereof, and the value of whatever shall have been so received by it.

"Fifth—The names of all the officers and directors of such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and all agents entrusted with the general management of its affairs.

"Sixth—The amount it has paid in dividends during said period, the rate of percentage of such dividends, and times of paying the same.

"Seventh—A statement of all the stock owned by it of any other corporation, joint stock company or other association, specifying the corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and the number and value of shares in each; the amount of its own stock held by other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations, and the value thereof; and the amount of stock in other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations held in trust for it, or in which it has any interest, directly or indirectly, absolute or conditional, legal or equitable, specifying the corporations, joint stock companies or other associations.

"Eighth—An undertaking signed by said officers, general managers, and directors, that they will comply with the provisions of this and all other laws of the United States in the management of the affairs of said corporations, joint companies, or other associations; and that they accept the provisions and liabilities of this act, and the obligations by it imposed, so long as they

shall continue or exercise said office or authority.

"This statement shall be in addition to all statements now or hereafter required by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by any other public authority.

"The Attorney General of the United States may at any time require of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association so engaged any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business. And he may especially require any such corporation, joint stock company or other association to give a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months preceding such requisition, in which it has sold any article or product, or carried any article or product at a rate less than the ordinary market price if such article or product has been sold or carried by any other person than the party to such transaction. And he may further require the reasons for such distinction, and circumstances attending the same.

"Section 4. That every person, corporation, joint stock company, or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, who shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act, for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall in the course of such commerce sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon a condition, contract or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Protection to Public.

"And if, in the judgment of the court before whom such proceeding may be pending, the interruption of the business of the defendant corporation, joint stock company, or other association will cause such serious public loss or inconvenience, the court may decline to enter an absolute decree enjoining it against proceeding with its business, and may enter a modified or conditional decree or such decree to take effect at a future time, as justice shall require. The court may also, in its discretion, enjoin such officers or agents or servants of such corporation, joint stock company, or other association from continuing in its service, and enjoin any such corporation, joint stock company, or association from continuing their employment therein, as the case shall seem to require.

Penalties for Violation.

"Section 10. That any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporation, co-partner, associate, or agent thereof who shall in its behalf after the 30th day of June, in the year 1904, engage in such business in violation of this act, shall for each offense, in addition to such penalty for contempt as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 11. That every president, treasurer, general manager, agent, or other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

Section 5. That no corporation, joint stock company, or other association shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, a majority of whose stock is controlled or held in trust for any manufacturing or other corporation which in the course of its manufacture or production conducts its business, or any part thereof, in a manner which would be prohibited by this act if it were so conducted in the course of such commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States.

Section 6. That all the books of record and papers of every corporation, joint stock company, or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, shall be subject to inspection by the Attorney General of the United States, or by any agent he may designate for that purpose, and such corporation, joint stock company, or other association shall, at such time as he shall prescribe, make such further returns, verified as aforesaid as shall be by him prescribed either by general regulation or by special direction.

Section 7. That any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporation, co-partner, associate, or agent of such corporation, joint stock company or other association, who shall in its behalf do anything by this act prohibited to such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or who shall support, vote for, aid, or abet, or take part in doing such action by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or any instrumentality thereof, shall be liable to the penalties by this act provided.

Section 8. That no corporation, joint stock company, or other association, which, after the 30th day of June, 1904, shall manufacture or produce any article which in the course of business is habitually sold and delivered beyond the State in which it is manufactured, whether by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or by subsequent purchasers thereof, and which shall, in the course of its own domestic business, do any of the acts or things prohibited to be done by this act, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

Section 9. That any corporation, joint stock company or other association that shall have been adjudged to have violated the provisions of this act, or either of the acts mentioned in section 1 hereof, by the final judgment of any court having jurisdiction of the question, in any civil suit or proceeding which said corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been a party or who shall thereafter violate this, or either of said acts, shall no longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

Section 12. That such prohibition shall only be enforced after such corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business, on an information or suit brought in a United

States court of competent jurisdiction, by the Attorney General in behalf of the Government.

Duty of Attorney General.

"It shall be the duty of the Attorney General in any cases, unless he shall be satisfied that such corporation, joint stock company, or other association has desisted and abstained, and will in future desist and abstain from such violation, to enforce the provision by proceeding either by information or by indictment, as he may in his discretion think best.

"Any corporation, joint stock company or other association which shall be charged with violating this act, and any president, director, treasurer, officer or agent thereof, may be joined as a party in any proceeding, civil or criminal, to enforce this act.

"If, in the judgment of the Attorney General, such corporation, joint stock company or other association against which any civil proceeding may be instituted be one on which the public is so depending that the interruption of its business will cause serious public loss or inconvenience, he may, in his discretion, refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of such business, and may apply for a limited or conditional decree, as the public interests shall seem to require.

Section 13. That every president, director, treasurer, officer, corporation, co-partner, associate, or agent thereof who shall in its behalf after the 30th day of June, in the year 1904, engage in such business in violation of this act, shall for each offense, in addition to such penalty for contempt as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Section 14. That every president, treasurer, general manager, agent, or other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

Section 15. That any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, which, after the 30th day of June, 1904, shall manufacture or produce any article which in the course of business is habitually sold and delivered beyond the State in which it is manufactured, whether by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or by subsequent purchasers thereof, and which shall, in the course of its own domestic business, do any of the acts or things prohibited to be done by this act, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

Section 16. That any corporation, joint stock company or other association that shall have been adjudged to have violated the provisions of this act, or either of the acts mentioned in section 1 hereof, by the final judgment of any court having jurisdiction of the question, in any civil suit or proceeding which said corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been a party or who shall thereafter violate this, or either of said acts, shall no longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

Section 17. That such prohibition shall only be enforced after such corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business, on an information or suit brought in a United

AN ARMY BRIDE — ROMANCE AND RIVALRY AT A FRONTIER FORT —By Lieut. JOHN LLOYD.

THIS STORY WAS BEGUN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS.

Nina Wentworth, a New York belle of two seasons, wealthy in her own right, visits her cousin, Mary Marcy, daughter of the colored-in command of Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Nina is admired by Eddie Roman, a young civilian, who has squandered a fortune and sunk the rest in a mine that refuses to pan out. Two officers are rivals for Nina's hand. One is Lieutenant Hecker, a handsome, reckless man, who is already mixed up in two affairs, one with a Mexican girl named Rector, and the other with Mrs. Savage, a dashing married woman of Tombstone. Nina's other lover is Captain Adair, brave but reserved. Nina prefers Adair, and, learning that he is about to start on active service against the Indians, consents to an immediate marriage in Tombstone, where they happen to be. The minister's son, an enlisted man who goes by the name of Mellish, is an unseen witness of the ceremony. He is a had in a tool of Hecker, and with a grudge against Adair, Nina and Adair, riding to the fort at night to tell their friends, are attacked by Apaches. Adair is about to shoot Nina to save her from a worse fate, but is himself shot by an Indian. Waking six weeks later in the hospital at the fort, he learns of the rescue of himself and Nina by the soldiers, and that Nina has gone East. He is about to be discharged, and writes to Mary Marcy and Mrs. Acton call to see him. Mary sends the letter, which begins "My Dear Wife."

CHAPTER XII.

A Turning Point.

HE WENT into the station to buy his ticket. The late Guaymas train came puffing in, and a slender stream of passengers, ranchmen, and miners on their way "back East," or to "Frisco," made their way into the stuffy little ticket office.

Adair felt a familiar slap on his shoulder, and turned to see Hecker's big person at his elbow.

"Hello, Adair, I hear you are off for Japan. Queer way of spending your leave. When I get a chance to get out of this God-forsaken country, I want to go into civilization again, instead of into headhunting. I'm going to New York, to walk Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and see the wheels go 'round. You'd better change your mind and come along with me."

All of Adair's rosy visions fled. The cold light of day and practically came with Hecker.

"Give me a ticket to San Francisco," he said to the man at the window.

The long ride over the desert was a terrible journey to Adair. There was despair and misery in his heart, for which there seemed no outlet. The terrible loneliness of his life loomed up in awful contrast to those day dreams which, almost imperceptibly to him, had become an integral part of his very life.

Even before he had known Nina, with the naturalness of youth, he had felt himself journeying toward the pot of gold that lay at the end of the rainbow. Now it was past, and had proven fairy coin, turning to dead leaves in his hand. The catastrophe of his life, it seemed to him, had come.

When he left the train at Oakland, he was going toward the ferryboat which would take him across the bay, when he felt his hand grasped in a strong clasp. With a sense of comradeship such as it seemed to him he never knew before, he turned to Morrison.

Morrison had been a classmate of

Adair at the Point, but had made no sort of a record except in the drawing class. Coming from a small town in Missouri, much as Adair had come from his native hills, he had known nothing of brush and paint until they had been introduced to him casually in his school course. Then he discovered his talent. He had resigned immediately after his graduation, and taking the two or three thousand dollars his father had allowed him, had gone to Julien's in Paris, and had seen a portrait of his hung in the Salon at the end of the second year.

Morrison was the last man on earth to be taken for an artist by the people in whose minds there is a conventional portrait of the type. He was almost as big as Hecker, but where Hecker's was the bigness of a mastiff, Morrison suggested the wolfhound. Long of head and dark of eye, close clipped as to hair and mustache, abrupt in speech and manner, Morrison was of the size and aspect to command instant respect and attention anywhere.

Adair felt in that first hand clasp the tonic of friendship.

"It looks very much as though you resolve to throw off the weight of the Indian question didn't come any too soon," Morrison said, scanning Adair's face closely as they sat down on one of the seats that ran along the upper deck of the ferryboat. "That wound of yours must have been more serious than you gave me to understand. How did it all happen? You know I was away up in the north country, out of the line of newspapers, when the thing occurred. I was a good deal surprised down at the Bohemian Club the other night at hearing Allison, who was putting in some mining machinery down in Tombstone at the time, telling a very romantic tale about your rescuing a beautiful young woman from the Apaches. How was it?"

Morrison was an imaginative man, and a close student of faces. The man who worked alongside of him said he was going to be the most terrible portrait painter, for he could analyze the lines of the human face to a minute degree, and translate their meaning so that all the world might see.

He saw at once that there was more than physical ill at the bottom of Adair's trouble. He had always been fond of him, he told himself, because Adair's face was the purest and simplest he had ever seen. Its flawless outlines had fascinated him as a beautiful horizon line would have delighted him. But now when he beheld these lines lost in a tragedy of suffering, saw this nature warped and torn, he felt that there were depths which, could he sound them, would give him new vistas of human life.

"There is very little to tell," Adair said. "As usual, the club story is story pure and simple. There is only one line of the genuine narrative: I was coming into the post to take a new command and go down into the Canaanites to keep the pass from the Apaches. Miss Wentworth, the colonel's niece, had made a miscalculation and lost her party, and I escorted her and her party, and the Indians attacked us, and we were saved just in the nick of time by the soldiers who were following the Indians. It was very commonplace—hardly worth a paragraph in the paper."

"It strikes me that it was a little past the nick of time, from the way you are carrying that bullet wound."

"It's nothing. I suppose it's the Arizona climate. What a pretty sight San Francisco is, lighted on her hill tops."

It was evening, and the chains and tapers of lights that arose beyond the bay made a picture that was dramatic in its chance arrangement.

"It always makes me think of Edinburgh," Morrison said, turning and letting his eyes follow lovingly the beauty before him. "It prepossesses you in favor of the city to come into it, like this. You always keep in your mind the thought of its possibilities, even when you go inland and blast your vision with the sand loots. But this! Wait until you see 'Old Japan!'"

Adair's spirits began to revive. The long nights on the Pacific, blown softly through the balmy atmosphere, with sky above and water beneath, were like a healing hand. The constant delight of Morrison's strong brotherhood, the diversion of his enthusiasms and plans, put new life into him.

In Japan they spent three months wandering about the country, falling in with people of all nationalities and back again into the companionship with each other, which each had grown to value more and more as days went by. When at last they said good-bye to the volcanoes and rain gods and rocks, the chrysanthemum and the azalea, it was a pair of healthy, strong men who walked the deck of the home-going steamer.

On board the vessel there was a mid-aged passenger who attracted the attention of both the young men by his air of melancholy—almost despair. One night, when they were sitting on the deck, a bottle of champagne and a box of cigars between them, Morrison called Adair's attention to the man, who was leaning over the deck railing.

"He is a naval officer, whose dead wife is in her coffin in the hold. Now that is what I call a tragedy in life. I have never seen the woman who was a necessary part of my existence, but when I do, and find that she regards me in the same way, may it please the good God to take us together. I never have felt the need of such a—finishing, I suppose I should call it. It has always been my idea of

WRITERS TO PUBLISH THEIR OWN SONGS

Will Also Organize a Chorus Girls' Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Tired of fighting the big publishers for their royalties and insisting that they have never received all due them for their works, ten popular song writers have formed the Joseph E. Howard Publishing Co., a stock corporation, which will begin business January 20.

The capital stock of \$10,000 has all been taken by such well-known writers as Bert Williams and George Walker of Williams and Walker; Joseph E. Howard of Howard and Emerson; Charles Steinberg of New York; Charles Horwitz of Horwitz and Bowers; Andrew Sterling, and others whose names will be announced as soon as their present contracts expire.

Besides the publication of all their own music, the company has undertaken the formation of a chorus girls' association. In connection with this a chorus girls' club is to be organized on new lines.

the plan of nature, which plans all things well, that marriage is the creation of a new sense. If it is a marriage in the proper use of the term, it opens new horizons. If a man marries a wife whose nature becomes so much a part of his own that he can see and enjoy with her senses, he is doubled. Imagine, Adair, if you can, a man, being born blind, and then, having the wonder of sight given him. Could anything be more terrible than to take it away again? It seems to me—they tell me that I am an idealist, and so I may be—that there is no affliction like the death of a husband or wife."

"Yes, there is," Adair said in a tone that brought Morrison's face toward him.

Adair had wanted to tell Morrison the whole story from the beginning. He had felt that he must tell him. At first his morbid sense of loyalty to Nina had prevented. Then a healthier tone had come to him from his contact with Morrison, and with the great, living, breathing, commonplace world, and from his involuntary contrasting of the weaknesses which were so essential a part of the Oriental nature with the truthfulness and bravery that make the Anglo-Saxon. He had seen that he was making some sort of a mistake. He wanted the advice, the counsel of this strong man who was his friend, and the hour was propitious to ask it.

When the story was finished, Morrison leaned over and took his hand.

"Adair," he said, "there is only one thing in the world for you to do. Go to your wife as fast as you can. Go. Letters will mean nothing. She must be a sweet woman, lost in some woman's logic that neither of us can understand. Go to her, and tell her that from your heart you regret the delay. Get to the bottom of the trouble, and take it away. There has been nothing to misunderstand. You loves you. She must love you. There has been nothing to alienate that love. She has been waiting for you. Go!"

WILL BE CONTINUED MONDAY AND EVERY WEEK DAY UNTIL COMPLETED.

DEATHWATCH ALMOST OVERCOME BY ROBBERS

Half Stupefied by Gas Forced Through Keyhole.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—A daring attempt at burglary was made at the home of the late Alice Price, in Berkeley, at midnight Thursday night. Miss Price died Thursday. While watchers were sitting up with the corpse they were suddenly overcome by drowsiness, a sort of stupor caused by some kind of gas sent into the room through a keyhole. The watchers were Bertha and Tilly Kirkwood and Mrs. W. F. Phelps. Immediately after the gas began to get in its work they were aroused by a noise at the outside door, which burglars were attempting to force. This noise was repeated several times, arousing the ladies from their stupor. They gave the alarm and the robbers fled. The robbers left the unmistakable odor of gas and marks on the door made in attempting to enter. It is believed that the attempt at robbery was made by some persons familiar with the premises and that they knew a large amount of money had been brought to the house New Year Day.

STREET CARS COLLIDE AND PASSENGERS ARE HURT

Caused by Slippery Rails—Four Persons Not Seriously Injured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Four persons were injured and many others had narrow escapes last night when a north-bound Indiana Avenue electric car collided with an east-bound Forty-third Street car.

The Forty-third Street car was partly demolished, and all of the injured persons were on that car. The injured are not thought to be seriously hurt.

The collision was the result of slippery rails, caused by sleet. Both motor men were unable to control their cars.

KOCH LUNG CURE FREE
NEW YEAR'S OFFERING.

Free Doctors Until Jan. 8.

Our Services Free.



To all who call before January 8 at any of our many institutions in this country we will give our services free, our only charge being for the Koch "Tuberculin," which we will furnish at cost. Our offices are at 730 Eleventh Street, New York; Philadelphia, 277 Franklin St.; Buffalo, 151 Michigan Ave.; Chicago, 401-32 Penn. Ave.; Pittsburgh, 301 Boylston St.; Boston, 128 Garfield place; Cincinnati, 301 North Butaw St.; Baltimore, 1 South St., Rochester.

Prof. Koch is the discoverer of the germ that produces consumption and of the "Tuberculin" that destroys them. Call or write to the office nearest your home.